

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS
AND THURSDAYS,

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY:

For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time
of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the
year.

WEEKLY,

For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid at the end of 6 months? 2 00
within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the
office.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-
weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.



JUST ARRIVED !!

Great and Important News
FROM VIRGINIA.

THIS day notice has been received of the
Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the
month of August, presenting a series of PRIZES
never before offered, including

3 Capitals of \$30,000
1 do 24,000
As well as
4 do 20,000

in Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn
on 1st December, 1837.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOT-
TERY, Class No. 33, for 1836.**

To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, Aug.
17, 1836.

S C H E M E .

20,000 Dollars!—5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars!
—2,000 dollars—1,540 dollars—20 prizes of
1,000 dollars!—20 prizes of 300—20 of
150 dollars!—&c. &c.

Tickets only 5 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets
will be sent for 65 dollars. Packages of Shares
in proportion.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 4.**

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.

**To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday
Aug. 20, 1836.**

SCHEME!

30,000 DOLLS

15,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!
4,000 dollars!—10 of 1000 dollars!—15 of 600
dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 460 dollars!
30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets
will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters
and Quarters in proportion. Orders for single tickets
or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS.

8,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars—3,000 dollars!
2,500 dollars!—1,067 dollars!—100 of 1,000
dollars!—10 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!

84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole tickets will
be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and
Quarters in proportion. Orders for single tickets
or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the North
Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to re-
new a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the
name of the subscriber which has been lost or mis-
laid.

JOSEPH FICKLIN.

June 30th 1836.—34.

Fayette Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my farm wherein I now reside,
containing about 410 acres, lying East of Lex-
ington three miles, between the Cleaveland Win-
chester Turnpike Roads, binding on the latter.

I suppose that any person who wishes to pur-
chase, will come and view the premises, when they
will find the improvements not excelled by any in
the country.

GEO. W. MORTON.

June 20, 1836.—32-6w

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing of
his friends, customers, and the public gen-
erally, that he has now on hand an assortment of
CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of
every description. These were purchased in the
Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has
just returned, and selected with the greatest care.
His assortment consists, in part, of
Champagne, Port, Madeira, and
Tenerife.

And the very best quality of
**COGNAC AND CHAMPAIGNE
BRANDY.**

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent
PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of super-
IOR CHEESE, all of which, with other articles
in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms,
at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutch-
field & Tildord's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17.—32-tf

Look at This!

THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N.
Gaines, Esq. having purchased of Messrs.
Hes and Wright, their stock of MERCHAN-
DISE, and wishing to devote as much of his time
as possible in the Store, will be compelled, after
this date, so far as relates to the County, to decline
the Practice of his Profession.

For the convenience of his friends in the City,
he expects in a short time, to remove his office to
the Store lately occupied by Hes & Wright,
where he may generally be found.

J. G. CHINN.

Lexington, June 22.—32-5w

LEXINGTON MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1836.

No. 46. Vol. 51

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence,
Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received
at this office until the first day of
October next, for the delivery of provi-
sions for the use of the troops of the
United States, to be delivered in bulk,
upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 bushels of good cider vinegar
At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from
Natchitoches:

360 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st, may, remainder
on 1st December, 1837.

*At the public landing, six miles from
Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi:*

240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap

1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt

900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December,
1836, and January and February,
1837.

At Boston:

300 barrels pork
625 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans

4400 pounds good hard soap

2000 pounds good hard tallow candles
100 bushels good clean dry salt

1125 gallons good cider vinegar

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien,
10 miles below St. Louis, at the option
of Government:

360 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the
months of April, 1837, and to leave
Natchitoches by the 20th of February,
1837.

*At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort
Smith, Arkansas:*

360 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt

900 gallons good cider vinegar

At Baltimore:

480 barrels pork
1000 barrels fresh superfine flour
440 bushels new white field beans

7040 pounds good hard soap

3200 pounds good hard tallow candles
150 bushels good clean dry salt

1800 gallons good cider vinegar

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.—
The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's
island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds
each.

The periods and quantities of each delivery,
at those posts where they are not specified, will be
one-fourth of one ton, first September, 1st December,
1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be
fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less
than two hundred pounds; and, except where the
quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one
hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears,
and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.—
The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's
island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds
each.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien, and Saint
Peter's, must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate
destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in
this particular, will be considered a breach of
contract, and the Department will be authorized
to purchase supplies there.

The provisions will be inspected at the time
and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be
paid by contractors, until they are deposited at
such storehouses as may be designated by the agen-
t of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege
of increasing or diminishing the quantities, at
of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time
before entering into contract; and also of increas-
ing or reducing the quantities of each delivery
one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving
sixty days previous notice.

Advertisers are required to accompany their pro-
posals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their
sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by
the District Attorney, or by some person well
known to the Government; otherwise their propos-
als will not be acted upon.

Advocates cannot be made in any case; and evi-
dence of inspection and full delivery will be re-
quired at this office, before payment can be made,
which will be by Treasury warrants on banks
at the ports of delivery, or nearest the places of
purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence
of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate en-
velope, and marked "proposals for furnishing ar-
my subsistence".

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 1, 1836—36 t^s 15 o^w

LAND FOR SALE.

AT THE Boonsborough, a mile from the
limits of Lexington, recently inclosed
by A. B. Morton. The place contains about
50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six
rooms, necessary out houses; a spring of deli-
cate water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve
Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist
Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be
given to the purchaser. Apply to

COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,

July 15, 1836—38-1f

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will com-
mence, as usual, on the first Monday in
November, and terminate on the first Monday of
March. The courses are on

Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY;

Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and
Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor
COOKE.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and chil-
dren by Doctor RICHARDSON.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor
SHORT.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YAN-
DELL.</p

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 66.]

AN ACT to regulate the compensation of certain officers of Revenue Cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That in lieu of pay, rations, and all other allowances now authorized by law to the captains and first, second, and third lieutenants of the revenue cutters of the United States, there shall be allowed and paid, quarterly, from and after the passage of this act, to each captain, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to each first lieutenant, at the rate of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum; to each second Lieutenant, at the rate of eight hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to each third lieutenant, at the rate of seven hundred and ninety dollars per annum.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 67.]

AN ACT to reorganize the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the executive duties now prescribed, or which may hereafter be prescribed, by law, appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in any wise respecting such public lands, and also, such as relate to private claims of land, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government of the United States, shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in said office, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two subordinate officers, one of whom shall be called Principal Clerk of the Public Lands, and the other Principal Clerk on Private Land Claims, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and in case of vacancy in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or of the absence or sickness of the Commissioner, the duties of said office shall devolve upon and be performed, ad interim, by the Principal Clerk of the public lands.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer to be styled the Principle Clerk of the Surveys, whose duty it shall be to direct and superintend the making of surveys, the returns thereof, and all matters relating thereto, which are done through the offices of the Surveyor General; and he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Commissioners of the General Land Office.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, a Recorder of the General Land Office, whose duty it shall be, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner, to certify and affix the seal of the General Land Office to all patents for public lands and he shall attend to the correct engraving and recording and transmission of such patents. He shall prepare alphabetical indexes of the names of patentees, and of persons entitled to patents; and he shall prepare such copies and exemplifications of matters on file or recorded in the General Land Office, as the Commissioners may from time to time direct.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer to be called the Solicitor of the General Land Office, with an annual salary of two thousand dollars, whose duty it shall be to examine and present a report to the Commissioner, of the state of facts in all cases referred by the Commissioner to his attention which shall involve questions of law, or where the facts are in controversy between the agents of the Government and individuals, or there are conflicting claims of parties before the Department, with his opinion thereon; and also, to advise the Commissioner, when required thereto, on all question growing out of the management of the public lands, or the title thereto, private land claims, Virginia military scrip, bounty lands, and pre-emption claims; and to render such further professional services in the business of the department as may be required, and shall be connected with the discharge of the duties thereof.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That

the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that object, twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars; for compensation of the Senators and Representatives elected by Michigan, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars; for the contingent expenses of Senate, twelve thousand dollars; for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage at the mint; for labor and for alloy, in addition to the former appropriation, thirty-three thousand dollars; for extra clerks hire in the General Land Office, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents; for messengers in the office of the Chief Engineer, Adjutant General, the Commanding General, Surgeon General, and Inspector General, and in the Clothing Bureau, Topographical, Ordnance, and Subsistence Departments, two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars; for the assistant messenger in the first comptroller's office, in addition to a former appropriation, fifty dollars; for compensation to the surveyor in Alabama, in addition to a former appropriation, five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and in the Navy Commissioners Office, in addition to the sums already appropriated for the present year, nineteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Receivers of the land offices shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the moneys received in their several offices, and pay over such moneys pursuant to his instructions. And they shall also make to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, monthly returns and transmit to him quarterly accounts current of the debits and credits of their several offices with the United States.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the Recorder of the General Land Office, an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; the principal clerk of the surveys, an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; and each of the said principal clerks, an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; from and after the date of their respective commissions, and that the said commissioner be authorized to employ, for the service of the General Land Office, one clerk, whose annual salary shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars; four clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed fourteen hundred dollars each; sixteen clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed thirteen hundred dollars each; twenty clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars each; five clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed eleven hundred dollars each; thirty-five clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; one principal draughtsman, whose annual salary shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, whose annual salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars; two messengers, whose annual salary shall not exceed seven hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers, whose annual salary shall not exceed three hundred and fifty dollars each; and two packers, to make up packages of patents, blank forms, and other things necessary to be transmitted to the district land offices, at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars each.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That such provisions of the act of the twenty-fifth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act for the establishment of a General Land Office in the Department of the Treasury," and of all acts amendatory thereof, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That from the first day of the month of October, until the first day of the month of April in each and every year, the General Land Office and all the bureaus and officers therein as well as those in the Departments of the Treasury, War, Navy, State, and General Post Office, shall be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours in each and every day, except Sundays and the twenty-fifth day of December; and from the first day of April until the first day of October, in each year, all the aforesaid offices and bureaus shall be kept open for the transaction of the public business at least ten hours, in each and every day, except Sundays and the fourth day of July.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall apply to any register of any land office to enter any land whatever, and the said register shall knowingly and falsely inform the person so applying that the same has already been entered and refuse to permit the person so applying to enter the same, such register shall be liable therefor to the person so applying for five dollars for each acre of land which the person so applying offered to enter, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record, having jurisdiction of the amount.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That all and every of the officers whose salaries are herein before provided for, are hereby prohibited from directly or indirectly purchasing or in any way becoming interested in the purchase of any of the public land; and in case of a violation of this section by such officer, and on proof thereof being made to the President of the United States, such officer, so offending, shall be, forthwith, removed from office.

APPROVED, 4th July, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 68.]

AN ACT in addition to the act entitled "An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

General, four thousand and fifty dollars. For compensation to the Auditor for the Post Office Department one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department as provided by the act to change the organization of said Department twenty seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. - For contingencies in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, fifteen hundred dollars. For alterations and repairs of the Capital including repairs of the roof over the principal stairway to the Representatives Hall and coppering the projecting steps and top surface of the cornice round the base of the dome of the Rotunda six thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents. For lighting lamps and keeping the grounds and walks of the Capitol square in order including the cost of trees and shrubs four thousand five hundred dollars. For the gardener employed in superintending the Capitol square and other public grounds, one thousand dollars. For alterations and repairs of the President's House, for the gardener's salary, and for keeping the grounds and walks in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs, three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. For the annual expenses of two fire engines two hundred dollars. For graveling the yard east of the Capitol two thousand dollars. For repairing culverts two hundred and thirty-one dollars. For purchase of Smith's springs including one acre of land and for closing the same, for building culverts and keeping the water pipes in order five thousand three hundred dollars. For attendants on the furnaces of the Rotunda during the recess one hundred and fifty dollars. For replanting trees and keeping boxes in order on the Pennsylvania Avenue, purchase of trees and planting in fountain square, Lafayette square and across the public reservation at seventh street one thousand two hundred dollars. For a work shop one thousand two hundred dollars. For conveying the surplus water of the Capital to the Botanic garden making a basin and purchasing a fountain of Hiram Powers five-thousand dollars.

For inclosing the garden and grounds of the Magazine and Marine Hospital near the Eastern Branch five hundred dollars. For a dwarf wall and fence between the Executive buildings and the President's House one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty cents. For extending the Capitol square and improving the grounds within and adjacent to the same as far west as the first street intersecting the Pennsylvania Avenue from the east, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. For enlarging the folding room of the House three hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized to cause to be erected no or near the site of the former Treasury building or any other public lot which he may select, a fire proof building of such dimensions as may be required for the present and future accommodations of the Treasury Department upon such plan and of such materials as he may deem most advantageous and that for this purpose there be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the material of which the walls of the Capital and President's Mansion are constructed shall be adopted for the construction of the aforesaid building: Provided upon full inquiry a cheaper and more suitable material cannot be obtained. And provided always, That the foundation walls of the said buildings below the surface of the earth and two feet above shall be of the hardest and most solid rock.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be erected, on some appropriate site, under the direction of the President of the United States, a fire-proof building with suitable accommodations for the Patent Office, and to be provided with the necessary cases and furniture, the expense of which shall not exceed one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That there be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses of such building and cases the sum of one hundred and eight thousand dollars to be paid out of the patent fund in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the same kind of material of which the walls of the Capital and the Mansion of the President are constructed shall be adopted for the construction of the aforesaid building: Provided, a cheaper and more suitable material cannot be procured.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the duties and powers of the commissioners of the sinking fund are hereby suspended until revived by law, and the records of the commissioners be transferred to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated any outstanding debts of the United States and the interest thereon.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of eight acres of land with the improvements thereon near the Barracks at Key West if in the opinion of the Secretary of War the public service and health of the troops require it a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That so much of the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five" as provides that "the whole number of customhouse officers in the United States on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-four shall not be increased until otherwise allowed by Congress" be and the same is hereby suspended until the fourth day of March next.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the U. States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: Provided That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. Provided, also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose services during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," who have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect, each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, July 9, 1836. In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the U. States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the credibility of the affiant.

2. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

3. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the

complaint of which he die, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the master rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer and soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age on the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list of it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the deceased. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing resolutions, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or county, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service — whether he was drafted, was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such other particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the third section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing resolutions direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade or length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimants' declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditional evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

13. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the

fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described as to enable the Department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of his widow or children.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION,

In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

State, Territory, or District

of ————— ss.

On this day of , personally appeared before the , of the, A. B. a resident of in the county of and State, Territory, or District of , aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836.

That she is the widow of who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in rule No. 4 of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said , on the day of , in the year seventeen hundred and ; that her husband, the aforesaid , died on the day of ; and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Swear to and subscribed on the day and year above written, before ——

Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement for two weeks in each of their respective papers; and send their accounts to the Pension Office for settlement.

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY . . . AUG. . . . 15 1836.

We expect to publish the complete election Returns in our paper of Monday next. In the mean time we can inform our readers, that both Clarke & Wickliffe are elected by considerable majorities.

The returns received from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and North Carolina, are favourable to the Van Buren and Johnson cause.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate King Louis Philippe.

On Tuesday last the Steam Boat Motto on her way to Pittsburg about 15 miles below Marietta collapsed her flue. Three were killed instantly, one was missing and five were so badly scalded that they died a few hours after. In all about 20 were killed and wounded—only one cabin passenger was killed. The Capt. was severely hurt but not dangerously—and the killed and wounded were principally the Engineers and firemen belonging to the boat. The boat was just pushing out from the shore as her flue collapsed.

The above was politely furnished us by a gentleman who passed the boat a very short time after the accident occurred.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The country of our ancestors appear to be approaching an important period of history. The reformation of the house of Lords in the Parliament of Great Britain will be attempted. The plan is to make the house of lords depend on elections somewhat after the form of Senate, and to take from the Bishops the right to seats in that body.

The Emperor or Sultan of Turkey is sending a strong force under the direction of Russian officers, to subdue Tunis, and other places on the Barbary coasts. France is sending a strong Naval and Land force to prevent this interference of the Turks and Russians, in this way a conflict is to commence which may embroil all Europe. The English and French are no longer fighting under the rose in Spain but come out bold in favor of the Queen against Charles. This is another source of difference between the powers of Europe, England and France took part with the Queen of Spain and Portugal while the Northern powers favored the kings of these two countries. The late attempt to kill Louis of France is no doubt one of the plans for disturbing and weakening that country. The nations of the ancient country of Palestine, are engaged in a civil war which it is supposed is at the instance of Russia and England, the latter power supports the Egyptian forces in Palestine and the Emperor of Russia the Turkish forces, both of these European powers aim to preserve power in that distant country.

The situation of Canada particularly in times of war has been found very inconvenient to the mother country; vessels can navigate the St. Lawrence river four months in the year having the two canadas dependent on the New York market, the greater part of the year for commerce. A Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec, a distance of 250 miles will open to both Canadas a constant trade, with the mother country and the West Indies, at all seasons and place the resources of these colonies in the most advantageous position to each other.

[COMMUNICATED.
The Managers of the Orphan Society feeling sure that if the wants of the Institution were known to the citizens generally, it would receive the aid so necessary for its existence, determined at their last meeting to lay its condition before the public through the medium of the newspapers, which in this favored land are open to all, and thus enable the charitable to bestow their mite upon an object so calculated to touch the heart. The citizens of Lexington purchased a house and lot, the Legislature granted the society a Charter, and the children have been supported by contributions and annual subscriptions of the benevolent from the first, the Managers have been forced to solicit aid so often, that they are reluctant to continue to do so, and the last are too few for the maintenance of the family. It is with the hope that this Institution will not be permitted to perish, when its objects and wants are known to those residing in the country, that the Managers place them before the generous people and plead the cause of helpless infancy. Meat, meal, flour, and vegetables will be thankfully accepted, and if not convenient for the donors to take the articles to the Asylum, they can be deposited at Billy Tucker's shop, near the Matherhouse. Wood, which the funds of the Society does not permit it to purchase at the best season, will be gratefully received. Subscription papers are in the hands of clergymen of different denominations in the city, at the banks, at the office of Mr. D. A. Sayre, and with Mrs. Ward, the Treasurer of the Society, where the benevolent can enroll their names and become members of an Institution which trains parentless babes in virtues path. If those who are willing to assist us, find it inconvenient to seek the places above designated, they can place their donations or subscription money in the hands of any of the merchants of this city, who will have it transmitted to the Treasurer.

THE CITY CHARTER.

I have seen the articles in the Intelligencer and the Gazette upon the pledge said to have been given that a conference should be had between the parties to discuss the subject of amendments to the city charter. Permit me to say that crimination and recrimination are now out of place, and should be avoided. Harmony in our city is now the common object of all parties, and it has been supposed that many objections to the charter might be removed if the parties could be brought together in a amicable manner to review and discuss it. The friends of the charter say in conversation, that they have chosen a committee, who are ready to meet a similar body from its opponents. I have understood unofficially that the Rev. S. Chipley is its chairman. These things are not announced in the papers, but they can easily be made known in a proper manner. If Mr. Chipley be chairman of such a committee, let him make it known to yourself or any other prominent opponent of the charter and they may be assured that they shall be met in a spirit of candor, fairness, and friendship, with a resolution to remove as far as possible every objection, and then to support that system of a city government which shall be agreed on.

AMICUS.

From the Journal des Debates.

"Yesterday evening, at a quarter past six o'clock at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuilleries, in front of the Pont Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man, aged 28 or 30 years, fired upon his Majesty, close to his person, with a weapon of a new invention, which, although a species of fire arm, had the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with their colors in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guard house, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

"By a strange chance one of those National Guards was a gun-maker, of the name of Devisme, living in the Rue de Haider, who immediately recognized the prisoner as an individual to whom some two or three months before he had just discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveler for a silk warehouseman, pretended he wanted as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of making sales for the manufacture and invention, M. Devisme. The prisoner admitted that fact, as well as that his name (a fictitious one probably) was Alibert, and that he had lived in the Rue Valois. The prisoner is of a dark complexion, with a great beard, which surrounds his chin. His costume was apparently decent and clean, but concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed he had worn for three weeks.

"There were found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustingly filthy—a board comb—and in fine, a couteau poignard (dagger) open, with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blades with which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he did, in fact, attempt to stab himself, but was prevented. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the questions put to him. Lying on the guard bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present: 'If I were free I would do the same thing.'

"The Attorney General and the Prefect of Police arrived at the first intelligence of the crime, and proceeded to examine him; after which he was brought to the prison of the Conciergerie, under a strong military escort."

THE VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED.

Gen. Combs has this moment handed us the following letter, addressed to the Governor of Kentucky, a copy of which was sent to him by express from Frankfort. We hasten to lay it before our readers.—*Observer.*

HERMITAGE, August 7, 1836.

"Sir:—Arriving at this place on the evening of the 6th instant, I was made acquainted with the requisition of Gen. Gaines on the Governors of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana, for

a thousand men from each state. The letter of Gen. Gaines and the Proclamation of Governor Cannon of Tennessee, made known the basis of this requisition. Regarding the reasons assigned by Gen. Gaines as not consistent with the relations which we have maintained with Mexico, since the existence of the civil war in Texas, or with those which it is our duty and wish to cultivate with that Government, as long as it observes good faith and friendship in its intercourse with the United States, I feel myself called on to inform you that that requisition has not received my approbation, and that I trust, if the men called for have been brought into the field you will forthwith cause them to be mustered and discharged, and await for further orders from the General Government in respect to any other requisition for the militia."

The 10,000 Volunteers authorized by the late act of Congress, have been apportioned among the States and Territories nearest to the theatre of actual or apprehended hostilities from the Indians. They are considered sufficient, combined with the regular troops, to maintain the peace of the frontier, and to terminate the war which now exists with the Creeks and Seminoles. All of them have not been brought into the field, but General Gaines was notified that 1000 Volunteers in Arkansas, and 1000 in Missouri, had received orders to be organized and held in readiness for one year's service, should the emergency arise making their employment necessary on the frontier now commanded by him. This circumstance makes the present requisition of General Gaines still more unaccountable, particularly as it is believed that our Western frontier is now tranquil; under these circumstances, we will please cause the troops called for by the requisition in question, if they have been raised, to be discharged. They will be paid as soon as an appropriation by Congress can be obtained for this purpose.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.
To his Excellency, Mr. MOREHEAD,
Governor of the State of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. 18th Aug. 1836.

Colonel—I enclose you herewith a slip from the office of the Louisville Gazette, containing a letter from the President of the United States to the Governor of Tennessee, disapproving the requisition of Gen. Gaines for Volunteers, at this time. The President's letter arrived here just in time to prevent my making engagements for transportation and supplies for the regiment, required from this state, to any great extent. It appears to me that it would subject the volunteers to additional expense to rendezvous at all after this letter. At all events, I would advise that it be delayed until an officer is sent on with funds to pay them off.

I am, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
J. B. DUSENBERRY,
Asst. Q. M. U. S. A.
Col. L. Combs, Com. K. V.
Lexington, Ky.

LEWISBURG, 12th August, 1836.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 10th, enclosing the President's letter to Governor Cannon of Tennessee, commanding General Gaines' requisition for troops from that state, for the protection of our South Western frontier, and *inasmuch* as you have ceased preparations for the transportation and supply of the Kentucky troops, I have issued a general order suspending their rendezvous until further orders. [See copy annexed.]

Although the President's letter seems to disapprove of the entire requisition made by General Gaines, it is possible he did not intend that it should embrace Kentucky. You will therefore resume your preparations to muster the Kentucky troops under my command into service as soon as possible, as well as to supply and transport them as heretofore ordered by me, *unless positively prohibited by superior authority.*

Notify me when you will be ready to receive us at Louisville, so that I may issue orders accordingly. The gallant volunteers have already been put to great expense and inconvenience, and I desire that they may be kept in suspense the shortest time possible.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
LESLIE COMBS,
Com. K. V. M. G.
GENERAL ORDERS,
Lexington, Aug. 11, 1836.

It is my painful duty to announce to the Volunteers of Kentucky, that the requisition made by Gen. Gaines, has been annulled by the President of the United States, so far as relates to the troops from Tennessee; and, although I have not been officially informed of the fact, so far, also, I have no doubt, as relates to the troops from this state.

The Rendezvous of the troops under my command is, therefore, suspended until further orders.

LESLIE COMBS,
Com'dt. K. V. M. G.

From the Ohio Magician.

A QUANDARY.

The circular recently issued by order of the President, specifying the kind of money which shall hereafter be received in payment for public lands, and guarding against the speculations of companies and combinations of individuals, has thrown the whigs *all aback!* It has disarmed them of a mighty Tippecanoe war club, one with which they expected to labor the administration and its supporters from the present moment until

the election. But ah! how fortune varies!" Instead of presenting a bold front and an impregnable phalanx, the poor patriots are perfectly *hors de combat*.

We cannot pity them. Their own "devoted patriotism" has brought this evil upon them. We do not know what they were fighting for, unless for an arrangement, such as that of which they now kennel upon the administration, the office-holder land speculators, and the "pet banks." They charged the administration with corruption—they "swore terribly" about the office holders speculating in public lands and *upon public funds*—and they said many very hard things about the "pet banks" loaning money, in an unauthorized manner, to the office holders and to the favorites of government. Well, they certainly believed what they said—they will not now, we hope, pretend that they knew these charges to be unfounded, and that they repeated them merely for effect—and believing, what could they as *honest patriots*, desire, other than a reformation of these abuses? Why, then, do they kick against the project for which they labored, and seemed so very anxious to have adopted?

This discontent, dissatisfaction and disappointment, exhibits in plain and striking colors, the true character of the leaders of the whig party. To day they cry aloud for reform—to-morrow the reform asked for is made—on the day following, ths who sought the reform depurate it, and vilify and condemn those who effected it.

This is biggery and its consistency—these are the *leather spectacles* which they throw over the eyes of their misguided followers.

If the honest whigs—those who are so in their nature—are still disposed to confide in either the sincerity or the veracity of their leaders—in men who neither blush nor hesitate to make the broadest assertions, however groundless—in men who trifle with their friendship, and chuckle over their unsuspecting dues—if the whigs are determined to commit their destinies to the keeping of such men, we can only say let them do so—the time must come when the "gall'd jade will wince."

The Albany Journal announces the completion of the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road. The first train of cars, drawn by a locomotive engine, ran up and down over the whole line of the road on Monday. This road, 77 miles in length, has been completed in 21 months, under the superintendence of Mr. William C. Young, as Chief Engineer, and at a cost of \$20,000 per mile, including every thing. The original estimate was one million and a half, and the Journal states that this estimate will cover every expense, including \$330,000 paid for real estate, and the cost of 8 locomotives, 100 cars, two extensive depots, and all the requisite machine and work shops. After breakfasting in Schenectady, the train started at about 6 o'clock, for Utica, and reached that place in 4 hours 21 minutes. Taking an early dinner, the party set out on their return at 1 o'clock, and in 4 hours 9 minutes were again in Schenectady. Deducing the time consumed each way in stoppages, the train ran the distance of nearly 160 miles in 7 hours 6 minutes.—*Baltimore American.*

The government of Mexico has resorted to a "forced loan" of two millions, in order to carry on the war against Texas. The legal form under which the citizens of the "republic" are thus levied upon, is as follows:

DECREE.

The President ad interim of the Mexican Republic to its inhabitants. Know that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

1st. The Government is authorized to exact a forced loan throughout the republic to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of meeting in part the deficit in the national revenue.

2d. The maximum amount exacted from each individual shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

3d. The certificates given for this loan shall be received by the government after the lapse of one year, in payment of any tax that may be imposed.—*Baltimore American.*

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TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMNS, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in his usual fashionable and tasteful style.—From his long experience, having made the principles of the TOSONIAN art his study, and perfection in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves gratified with his performance, as being all they could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since the public have become well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear that on account they will be neglected, or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and by his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit phrenologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German Pipes, Siamese Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior article), Magnetic Fish and Geese, Soaps, finest quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purse, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and Top Pieces (assorted colours), fine Razors and Strips, Children's Toys of every description, Tea Sets, &c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Back-gammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without injury to skin or hair,—and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives unexcelled satisfaction to those who submit their seal of thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening dullness of the winter, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, healthful, and luxurious Mediterranean Baths,

which gave general satisfaction last year, but which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to administer cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, m. to 10 p.m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27-tf

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Barbering and Hairdressing Business. Youths from 12 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.

The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertisement already in their papers.

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT; HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs. Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he is now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, should do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.

W. T. MILES.

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which render it expedient for me to consume an intended partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES COOK.

April 23, 1836.—15-tf—Dayton Daily Herald.

DAILY STAGE

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stages on the direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati, will leave the office at Brenans every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive next morning at 10; leaving Cincinnati every morning by six and arrive same evening by 10, sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars, this route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any; the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and drivers are not surprised any where, drivers of skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of pleasant size and in no case will more than nine passengers be admitted inside, no accident having occurred on this route during the season so far, is the only assurance we offer of the disposition of the proprietors to do their duty, to give universal satisfaction and receive that patronage which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.

THE Observer will insert 3m and charge P&G.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken his brother, HIRAM SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of hats, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.

Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-tf.

M. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Oct. April

Term, 1836.

JAMES SHIELD, Complainant
against
WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his council and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Merrymon C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polixeney, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Homes and Susan, his wife, Joseph, Drake and Martha his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, deceased.

Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American Kirby and Milton Kirby, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and having failed to answer the Complaint agreeably to law and the rules of this Court it is therefore ordered that unless they the said Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk jcc
19-9t

By JOHN FLETCHER, c

WAY CAR.



A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.

June 16—30-tf

FRESH FLOUR

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a superior brand, in barrels and half barrels to suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt No. 1, together with an excellent assortment of the very best Family Groceries for R. LONG, Mill-st.

Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port Wine, do, do, d.

300 Madaria, No. 1.

for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.

Lex. July 4, 1836—36-tm

SINGLE LEVER STRAW CUTTER.

A simple and very valuable Machine.

THE undersigned having obtained letters patent for an improvement on the Single Lever Straw Cutter, informs the public generally, that he has on hand a small lot of this highly respectable and useful institution in this city, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, the undersigned visited the school to learn what foundation there was for said reports; they had known Mr. McMahon intimately for several years, and had always considered him a pious christian, and a most excellent man, and two of us had been patrons of the institution, and they are gratified to say, that in the investigation of the facts that gave rise to the rumors unfavourable to Mr. McMahon, nothing was heard calculated to weaken, in the slightest degree, our entire and unqualified confidence in the purity of his life as a man or a christian, and in the institution.

We had a private and unreserved interview with the females of the school, and learnt the following facts from them: That on the evening of the 21st inst. these female boarders at the school, who numbered about thirty, and occupied two upper rooms in the dormitory, were about retiring to bed, having in the room a lighted lamp; two small girls about 7 and 10 years of age were in the lower room with one of the Sisters, having a lighted lamp; the sister left the room for a few moments, when some one came to the door, which was unlocked, and knocked loudly at it, and then knocked loudly at the window shutter. The little girls ran up stairs and told what they had heard;—some of the younger girls commenced screaming, which became contagious, and several of them screamed and upset the lamp. This occurred about eight o'clock in the evening, some twenty yards from the main dwelling occupied by the sisters, in a populous part of the city, where the screams of a single female would bring hundreds to her assistance in a few moments. Mr. McMahon at the time, was engaged at vespers, or evening service in the community in a different house. All the girls, who are of various ages, from six to sixteen, declared promptly and indignantly, that nothing occurred to create the slightest suspicion that Mr. McMahon had any agency in the alarm. They expressed the opinion, in which we fully concur, that the knocking was the work of some mischievous boy, black or white, who wished to amuse himself by alarming them, the yard being thrown open to the street, by the buildings of the church now in progress. The foregoing are literally all the facts that have given rise to the reports unfavourable to Mr. McMahon. The public will doubtless consider them a slight basis upon which to found charges injurious to a respectable man,—and to meritorious females, whose lives are dedicated to the cause of education and charity.

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Super Blue Cloths; Black do

Violet do; Brown do

Court Brown—new style

Invisible Green; Polish do

Bottle do; Pea do

London Smoke, Bronze do

Cadet Mix; Silver Grey

Single milled Cassimere; Double do

Super Blue and Black do—cheap

Abbotford Plaid—new style

Pink Mix, double and single milled

Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other description.

Super Vestings

Super Satins—English and French

And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price.

Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,

BEST QUALITY; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid

Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, d Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Fine fig'd Satins, Silks, and Shawles

Plain Silks

Painted Muslins, and French Chintz

French, English, and Domestic Prints

Fine Plaid Muslins

Figured Swiss, Jacomet, and Book Muslins

Dimity

Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin

Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do

Cotton Osnaburgh, (a heavy article for negro shirts.)

LADIES' SHOES.

White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Morocco, Kid, and Kid-lined Prunella,

Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles,

in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the country are respectively invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.

The above reward will be paid to any person

who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Letters addressed to the Patentee at the Westport Post Office, Olcham county, Ky., will be punctually attended to.

Lexington, July 25, 1836—40-tf

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-tf

JABEZ BEACH.

This Coach Depository opposite General Combs', on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expect to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES,

Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark., N. Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop,

and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-tf

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in

Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated

on Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1836—85-tf

TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

VARIOUS rumors being of late very industriously circulated, designed and started to prejudice the moral character of the Sisters of Charity, who conduct St. Catharine's Female Academy in this city,